

PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

THE NEW PAPER MILL.

UP AT the Canadian "Soo", all is bustle and activity with the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co. The water-power canal is completed; the headgates are in their place and in working order. They now have a water power equal to 2,000 horse power.

After this preliminary, the ground wood pulp mill was begun and about July 1st it will be ready, considerable progress having already been made. The building will be 300 feet long and 75 feet wide, with a capacity of 96 dry tons per day.

The next thing to be completed will be a large sulphite mill to have a capacity of 60 tons daily. This will not be completed until Jan. 1st, 1896.

The quantity of wood transformed into pulp will be about 100 cords per day. The situation of this water power is exceedingly favorable. Lake Superior affords magnificent water for the production of the finer grades of paper, and the water has been subjected to careful analysis by experts, who testify to its adaptability for this purpose. The situation is also very convenient for transportation, and the materials necessary for the production are close at hand and in abundant quantities.

The paper to be manufactured will be news paper and manilla. The cost of production is extremely low, and the company expects to be able to produce it at the mill door for the low sum of one cent per pound. The same quality at the present time is sold in the English market at three cents. In all probability the English market will be the principal goal of transportation. The paper can be placed on the London market for about one and a half cents per pound.

MICHIGAN AND JACK PINE.

MICHIGAN has more jack pine now than ever she had white pine. Up to the present it has been valueless, but in a Canadian mill it has been demonstrated that it will make good paper.

The experiment by which this was demonstrated is thus described by The Cheboygan Democrat:

"A. F. Newman, of New York, a chemist and practical paper pulp maker, who has been in Au Sable for some time, recently took a committee of citizens of Au Sable to William Barber & Bros.' paper mill, at Georgetown, Ont., and also a car load of jack pines, and then and there, before the eyes of the committee, converted the jack pines into paper, the result of the test being as follows:

"Three and three-fourth cords of wood yielded 5,000

pounds of raw pulp. One-half of this amount was finished into pulp and paper. There resulted 685 pounds of gilt edge No. 1 book, worth 6½c. per pound, or \$41.10; 775 pounds of No. 1 news paper, worth 4c. per pound, \$31; 534 pounds No. 1 finished pulp, worth 3c. per pound, \$16.02; being a total product in value from 1¾ cords of wood of \$91.05. One-half of the raw pulp was left in the mill, together with four cords of wood, which the committee was paid for by the owners of the mill.

"The experiments demonstrated that jack pine produced about 125 pounds more of pulp to the cord than other woods produce; that it can be produced much cheaper, and when finished is far superior to any other wood pulp made. These statements will be borne out by affidavits of the experts in the mill if there is anyone who doubts the report of the committee. By this showing it can be determined that while a failure was made at Alpena in the use of jack pine for pulp, both as to quality and cheapness of production, by the sulphite process, Mr. Newman's soda process does the work and does it completely. In all the 5,000 pounds of pulp, to obtain the results which were obtained, Mr. Newman used \$3 worth of chemicals at retail price, in addition to the chemicals used by the mill operatives. Part was used in reducing to pulp and part also in bleaching the pulp."

A NEW CANADIAN PRODUCT.

The Niagara Falls correspondent of The Paper Mill tells of a new Canadian product and says:

"James Davy, a well-known Thorold, Ont., pulp manufacturer, who has a reputation for getting the most and the finest quality of pulp out of his little mill, is jubilant over a new move. I met him this week and he gave the information first hand. He has been turning out some pulp which is used for boxboard, book covers and fibre bags. A new process, so claimed, but an old one in Europe, has been adopted, on suggestion of Superintendent O'Brien, of the Lincoln mills, at Merriton, Ont. Mr. O'Brien has selected young spruce for this process, which is called the boiling process. The wood is barked and prepared at the Davy mill and is then carried down to the Lincoln mill, where it is put through the boiling vats. This colors it a rich brown. It is then taken back to Davy's mill and turned into pulp. It is shipped back to the Lincoln mill again for manufacture into the articles noted above. Over 6,000 bundles have been furnished the Lincoln mills during the past six months. Superintendent Foley, of the Davy mill, says that as